5-1-1974

The Advocate, May 1, 1974

The Advocate

STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Volume 5, Number 14 — May 1, 1974

BALSA Charges Discrimination at NLC

by Chuck Leone

In a complaint filed on Wednesday, April 17, with the District of Columbia Human Rights Commission, the Black American Law Student Association (BALSA) at the National Law Center charged the law school with racially discriminatory practices.

The complaint, served on the law center administration on Thursday, April 25, alleges a general pattern of discrimination toward black students at the law school. Particularly, the complaint alleges an unwillingness on the part of the administration to assist in resolving academic problems, negative responses on the part of faculty members to attempts of black students to participate in class discussion, and grading practices that suggest an unequal application of standards.

As an example of the grading disparity, the document refers to summary data obtained with respect to the current (1973-74) first-year class. While the average for white students exceeds 75.3, the overall average for black students in the same class is 66.2—1.3 points above the status of automatic academic probation according to the regulations of the school.

The complaint further alleges ineffective and discriminatory grade review procedures for those wishing to review possible academic deficiencies manifested in written work. BALSA states that not only do professors resist such review efforts and fail to elaborate on any reasons for unsatisfactory grades, but that the only vehicle for administrative review, the scholarship committee (available only when a student is placed on academic probation) is comprised of professors who are alledgedly biased in their appraisal of black students' academic work.

BALSA states that the action before the Human Rights Commision was taken not only because of the critical nature of the issues involved, but because the administration of the law school had failed to respond adequately to legitimate inquiries concerning the academic performance of black students.

According to a BALSA spokesman, the formal complaint was the next incrimental step toward getting an administrative response after initial attempts at communication had failed. The complaint refers to such attempts going back to February of this year, and the BALSA spokesman noted that initial inquiries began in October of the fall semester.

Associate Dean Edward Potts denied that there had been bad faith on the part of the administration in providing data to BALSA. He said that some of the statistics could not be given because of privacy problems and other results had to wait until summer to be complete.

Potts also mentioned that, although he is convinced that individual professors have not gotten around the anonymous grading system for the purposes of discrimination, he is examining the system at the present time in an effort to make it as foolproof as possible. As an example, he noted that unofficial student record sheets are in the process of being redone to eliminate the student number on each sheet. Although it will necessitate more administrative work, grades will not be kept by name only on those sheets.

The faculty, also in response to the BALSA charges, set up a committee at their April 19 meeting to look into the problem. The committee, chaired by Prof. H. P. Green, is expected not only to examine the allegations of the complaint, but to make a survey of the entire situation that gave rise to BALSA's charges. Faculty members Arnold Reitze and Leroy Merrifield were also chosen for the committee, and 2 students, Scott Paseltiner and John Shapleigh, were appointed by SBA President Tom Garza to fill out committee membership.

Potts expects contact from a representative of the Human Rights Commission this week. Although the Commission has a backlog of cases, the BALSA complaint has high priority and should be acted on in the near future. Potts said that both he himself and the faculty-student committee will probably meet with Commission representatives.

BALSA states that its primary objective at this point is to obtain an adequate forum for redress of black students's grievances. A BALSA spokesman stated that no attempts are being made to establish diverse academic criteria for white and black students, but that BALSA's goal was to obtain a legal education in an environment where the black students are not judged and graded by biased educators.

Council Bid Announced

by Brian Madden

Joel Joseph, assistant to Professor John Banzhaf, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic Party nomination for D.C. City Council from Ward Three, which covers the area of the District west of Rock Creek Park.

Joseph, a 1973 graduate of Georgetown University Law School, is also counsel for Action on Smoking and Health, the Washington Area Bicyclist Association (WABA), and student groups formed as a part of Professor Banzhaf's course in Legal Activism. He is representing one such group, BREATHE, in several actions now pending before the federal courts.

While at Georgetown Law School, Joseph filed suit against the District government and D.C. Transit in order to get the abandoned trolley tracks removed from the city streets. This action was commenced following an accident in Georgetown caused when Joseph's bicycle tire caught in the tracks; he was flipped off the bicycle and broke his collarbone. The U.S. District Court ordered D.C. to remove the tracks at the expense of D.C. Transit. The ruling was affirmed two weeks ago on appeal to the U.S. Court of appeals, and the program of removal is currently underway.

Joseph states that he intends to apply public interest and consumer advocacy to his work on the D.C. City Council, if elected.

He feels that housing and the environment will be the two major issues in the campaign for office. "Conversion of apartment buildings to condominiums is a movement which must be controlled and regulated," he stated. "Tenants who have lived in an apartment building for ten or twenty years should not be evicted because they cannot buy their own apartments. Tenants must be given a voice in deciding whether or not their apartment should be converted into a condominium."

Joseph's environmental programs would include projects such as revitalizing the tow path, making Wisconsin Avenue a pedestrian mall from M Street to Q Street, and preventing high intensity development such as that planned for the Georgetown waterfront and the upper Wisconsin Avenue corridor.

Joseph graduated from Northwestern University and did graduate work in economics at Edinburgh University in Edinburgh, Scotland prior to attending Georgetown Law School. While at Georgetown, he worked on the Energy Policy Project at the Natural Resources Defense council and won the 1972 Georgetown University Environmental essay contest with a proposal for federal legislation to deal with solid waste.

The campaign will run throughout the summer, leading to the primary elections on September 10. Presently, efforts are being devoted to fundraising and developing various position papers, as well as contacting people throughout the ward to organize political support.

Anyone who can help in these areas and those who want additional information concerning the campaign, should contact Joseph in Room 307, Bacon Hall.

Faculty Adopts SBA Proposals

by John Gunther

On Friday April 19, the faculty of the National Law Center passed two of the three proposals submitted by the Student Bar Association. The first proposal approved makes a *right* of every student to have his or her examination paper returned. Either the original paper or a copy will be returned to any student making such a request within a reasonable amount of time. "Reasonable" was defined as 60 days after the fall grades are posted (for the fall semester grades) and as 60 days after fall registration (for spring semester grades). Previously, many faculty members did return examination papers but a small minority refused to allow a student to even see his or her paper.

The second proposal passed by the faculty states that every student has the *right* to a private conference with the professor within a reasonable time after grades are posted." Some faculty members favored restricting this right to students with an exam grade of under 75, but the proposal was opposed by a majority.

The purpose of the passed proposal is to require a faculty member to spend some time with a student to go over the exam. Students who take advantage of this right will hopefully find the conference to be an educational experience and will feel that the grade received was an adequate evaluation of his or her performance on the exam.

A third proposal which would allow a student to retake an exam (or redo any written work) in a course in which he or she received a grade of 64 or below, was first approved in a straw vote by a margin of 9 to 7, but was tabled for consideration by the Scholarship Committee after several questions were raised concerning the proposal's implementation.

The Scholarship Committee will consider the other SBA grade reform proposals at the beginning of the fall semester. The SBA Grade Reform Committee decided to postpone bringing these proposals for a vote due to the small amount of time that the faculty had to consider the proposals and because of some reluctance on the faculty's part in voting for all of the SBA's proposals at once.

Committee Acts

The Student-Faculty Scholarship Committee, in its meeting on Monday, April 29, approved two key Student Bar Association proposals giving students the right to retake courses which they have failed and changing the principal basis for award of scholarships from academic achievement to need.

The report of the committee of eight required that the retake option be exercised in the year following the course failure and limited the use of the option to twice during the student's law school career.

Freedom of Information Act Discussed

by Roy Baldwin

Ralph Nader received considerable support at an SBA-sponsored panel discussion on amendments to the Freedom of Information Act Tuesday night at the Marvin Center, even though the "Nader's Raider" attorney scheduled to participate on the panel failed to show up.

Although William Philips, Director of the House subcommittee that handled proposed amendments to the Act, and John Gallagher, attorney for the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, were the only participants left on the panel, members of the audience were quick to take up the position of the "consumer" which Nader typifies.

Gallagher drew fire from several spectators when he used a request for information made by Nader to the Department of Agriculture as an example of what he termed the "voluminous request problem." "For instance," said Galllagher, Ralph Nader once asked the Department of Agriculture (under provisions of the Fredom of Information Act) for 'all your meat inspection reports.' They run about the size of a building, to be perfectly frank." One woman in the audience was prompted to chide Gallagher for "taking his (Nader's) name in vain."

The unidentified woman later got Gallagher to admit that he "didn't know if that was exactly what was asked for, that the category of documents in question was smaller than what I said before, but not much—he asked for millions of records."

Philips added that 'Nader has probably made more use of the Act than any one else in the country," and Gallagher commented, "and rightly so."

At the urging of moderator Louis Francis, a first-year LNLC student, Philips traced the development of the Act from its genesis in 1965, when every witness representing a Federal agency testified in opposition to the proposed Act, to its eventual signing in 1967 by President Johnson. "The Government witnesses back then claimed the Act was unconstitutional, and complained that government employees would be spending so much time digging out requested information they wouldn't have time to do their jobs. But LBJ was a master politician, so when he signed it into law he took the credit," Philips commented.

Gallageher said that Justice "obviously no longer feels the Act is unconstitutional. In fact, our office has the responsibility for the administration of the Act, and we've taken the lead in implementing its provisions," he added. The government policy today is to provide the fullest possible disclosure of information, "although I admit there are a certain number of people who wish it had never been passed."

Both agreed that the existence of a number of serious loopholes in the original Act has necessitated the proposed Amendments. The amendments were the product of research involving an extensive questionnaire sent to all Federal agencies in the summer of 1971 ("which, by the way, is data available to the public under the Act," Philips commented) and 14 days of hearings in 1972. Philips' sub-committee proposed that categories of exemptions allowed under the original Act be tightened, and "fuzzy" wording be clarified so as to open up further areas of government information to inquiring citizens

A major problem which the Amendments seek to solve, Philips said, is the question of how specifically a citizen relying on the Act must identify the information he wants to see. "Often times a citizen would be told that he couldn't see the document unless he knew the file number, who sent the document and when and who he sent it to, etc." Philips noted.

Gallagher replied that often a government employee would "just not know whether a citizen's request for information was allowable under the Act. The amendments now propose that the document a citizen wishes to see need only be "reasonably described" by the citizen in order for the document to be disclosed.

Philips noted that the subcommittee was reluctant to change materially the wording of most of the Act since the courts have "been fairly pro-public in their interpretations of the wording." As a result, he concluded, the sub-committee concentrated primarily on reworking the exemption concerning national security materials to clear up confusion evidenced in that category.

The amendments received support from Gallagher, who noted that "many times agencies are caught in the middle, and don't know what to do because of the fuzzy language of the Act. It's not that the government is trying to be unreasonable," he concluded "but that the agency involved just didn't know what the law was."

Both attorneys acknowledged a tremendous increase in litigation concerning the act in recent years. Philips said that at the start of his sub-committee's hearings in 1972 forty-two cases were pending, whereas at present 87 cases are under consideration. "Which is public awareness," he joked, "but not necessarily progress."

The most widely-known case yet to be heard on the Act has been **Mink v. Environmental Protection Agency**, in which Rep Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) sued the government in her private capacity to disclose classified evaluations sent to the President by the EPA concerning the possible effects of the proposed nuclear blast at Amchitka Island in the Aleutians. In that case the Supreme Court held "that once a document has been determined to be properly classified, the court ends its inquity," according to Gallagher. "The Court refused to even look at the documents in camera," he noted.

Student Bar Association President's Report

by Thomas Garza

On April 23rd the SBA sponsored a panel discussion on the Freedom of Information Act. Louis Francis took a considerable amount of time finding the panel members and arranging the entire discussion. Even though the topic of the panel appeared to be quite interesting and is an important issue at this time, the participation from the student body was less than encouraging.

Given such an interesting topic, which has been the subject of increasing litigation, why was there such a lack of participation from the student body? Student apathy? Lack of advertisement? Improper timing? Whatever the reason, Louis Francis and John Shapleigh welcome your ideas for any future panel discussions or speakers. Your input is necessary if we are to maximize the quality of our speaker series. Washington D.C. is a city which affords us a tremendous opportunity to obtain qualified speakers on various issues, but we need your help if we expect to succeed in our effort.

At the last faculty meeting, the faculty approved two SBA proposals which are quite significant for a number of students. The first proposal guarantees each student the right to the return of his or her exam. Coupled with the second proposal, which guarantees each student a right to a conference with the professor regardless of his or her grade, both proposals afford each student a tremendous educational benefit, assuming the students take advantage of their rights.

The other proposals concerning the ability to retake an exam, the model answers suggestion and the review board were tabled for future consideration. It appears that the tabled proposals will not receive faculty approval as readily as the two above mentioned proposals. However, the proposals have considerable merit and we should be able to come to an agreement.

Now that the semester has come to a close, I would like to commend all the SBA members for all the time and effort they spent on SBA projects. Special recognition must go to John Brusniak, Franci Halsey, Mike Carpenter, Nancy Long, Chuck Williams, Mike Brourman, and Frank Gumpert for their volunteer work, without which the SBA could not have functioned effectively.

International Law Journal Names New Editors, Advisors

by Ed Komen

The Journal of International Law and Economics recently announced several major events. Among these were the selection of the new Board of Editors, the appointment of a Board of Advisors, and the expansion of *Journal* publications from two to three issues per year.

The new Board of Editors consists of Kenneth S. Levinson, Editor-in-Chief; Paul A. Beck, Managing Editor; Roberto A. Andreos, Executive Editor; Roberto Garza, Administrative Editor; Edwin Komen, Production Editor; David W. Manning, Topics Editor; Leonard H. Belgard, Recent Decisions Editor; Bruce A. Deerson, Michael Newcity, and James L. Oyster, Articles Editors; Bryce H. Pettey and Donald Zarin, Notes Editors; and Maurice H. McBride, Book Reviews Editor.

The recently organized Board of Advisors is composed of a select group of leading professionals in specialties intimately related to the scope of the *Journal*, and chosen, in part, for their interest in its development and content. They are Joseph H. Guttentag of Surrey, Karasik & Morse; Robert D. Hormatz, former staff member of the National Security Council and guest scholar at the Brookings Institute; Julius L. Katz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Resources and Food Policy; Monroe Leigh of Steptoe & Johnson; William T. Mallison, Professor of International Law at The National Law Center; J. Dapray Muir, Berliner, Maloney & Muir, and formerly Assistant Legal Advisor for Economic and Business Affairs at the State Department; Lester Nurick, Associate General Counsel for the World Bank; Jonathan Rose formerly General Counsel for the Council of International Economic Policy and presently Deputy Assistant Attorney General; Bernard Ramundo, Professorial Lecturer in Law at The National Law Center, and Arthur J. Goldberg, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and Associate Justice of The United States Supreme Court.

Soon to be published is the 2nd edition of Volume 8, which will continue the International Antitrust Symposium begun in Volume 8, #1. Part II of the symposium will feature timely articles on the multinational corporation (by Sigmund Timberg), EEC competition policy (by Arved Deringer), and Japanese antimonopoly legislation (by Michiko Ariga), among other articles and student notes. The editors have indicated that these articles promise to be major contributions to the field of international antitrust law.

The *Journal* encourages participation on its staff by any student at the Law Center interested in gaining publication experience. Specific interest in international law is not a prerequisite. Staff duties, like those of the *Law Review*, include a student writing program, production and administrative work, spading footnotes and proofreading galleys. At present, admission to the *Journal* staff is not competitive. The only mandatory requirement is continued interest and participation in all *Journal* activities.

The *Journal* will be continuing its activities during the summer months with the publication of Volume 9, Numbers 1 and 2. Students interested in joining the staff, and Associates who will be in Washington, are strongly urged to drop in at the *Journal* office located in the basement of Bacon Hall (room 10). Please leave name, summer address and phone number.

Bulldozers Win on Corcoran Street

by David McMahon

At 7 a.m. Monday, April 17, a prepared phone network, triggered by the roar of a bulldozer summoned the nucleus of the North Dupont Circle community. Twelve arrests before alerted TV cameras became the most dramatic moment of a battle and a war for community preservation in the peaceful neighborhood.

The battle has been over seven townhouses and a building called the Columbine on Corcoran Street at 19th Street just above the Circle. The McCarthy Company of Virginia, hiding behind the Salvation Army, which lost both money and image in this badly mishandled land deal, is preparing to build a 10 story condominium high-rise with indoor swiming pool. The tactic was to evict the low income tenants of the old but solid townhouses. They threw 120 poor and old people out of the low priced, safe, and clean accommodations of the historic Columbine alone. The buildings are currently being leveled to prepare for the new construction on the $775,000 piece of property.

The war is basically between the architecturally and culturally unique North Dupont Circle community and encroaching commercial and residential highrises, coupled with Georgetown-priced townhouse renovation. Currently the area, already more densely populated than Hong Kong, is a mixture of individualized townhouses and older apartment buildings. It is picturesque and green, with solid, human scale housing stock. The people wave on the streets, sit on the stoops, and have block parties. In the summer the neighborhood spills chess players, Congo drum players, and a menagerie of frisbee throwers, loungers, and strollers into Dupont Circle itself.

The most important battle of the war is a proposed zoning change which would lower the building height limit, effectively barring at least the high-rise construction. Residents were hopeful about the outcome after the Board of Zoning Adjustment/City Council members were impressed by a day and a half of prepared, inspired testimony at the normally more mundane zoning hearing. The Board is expected to come down against the change but may be reluctant to announce the unpopular decision.

Second year NLC student Dave McMahon has worked on some of the legal actions of the Corcoran Street battle including L&T defenses, alley closing reconsideration petitions to the city council, and TRO and injunction requests and appeals—one still before the D.C.C.A. But the developer has only been delayed. He was initially greatly advantaged by moving in quietly with much money against people with little money or influence, little organizational skill, and largely crippled by feelings of inadequacy and terror of the courts.

Other tactics included attempts to embarrass the Salvation Army out of the deal through publicity. They had promised in spirit, though not enforcibly, to build a low rise Army establishment on the land, but in the end would not even consider selling the structures individually to other buyers who would preserve the buildings.

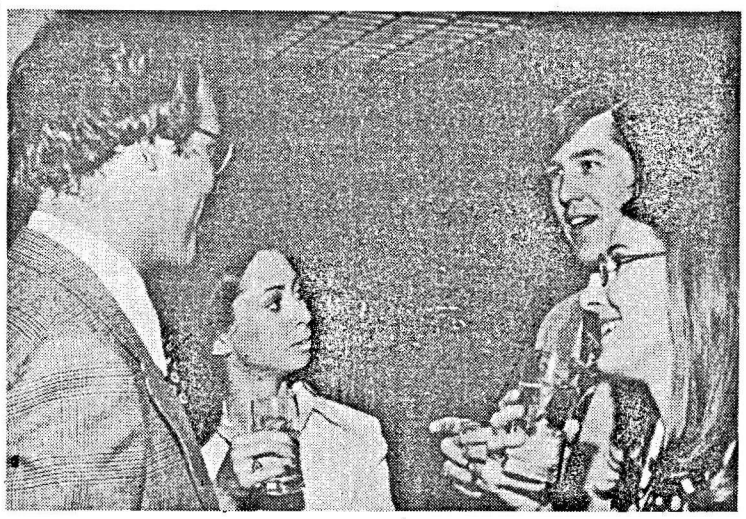
Publicity in the amounts needed came Monday, too late to do much good and after the Salvation Army had learned not to turn up themselves in their uniforms. The 7 a.m. phone calls summoned 25 to 30 people to the alley in back of Corcoran Street to take a stand, so to speak, in front of the bulldozer. The demolition foreman, completely at a loss to understand the growing number of respectable looking people and TV cameras clambering around his work, and anxious not to lose a moment of working time, called a police cruiser, which called a scout car, which called a sergeant, who called a lieutenant, who called a captain, who called an inspector.

The owner of the land was needed to legally complain about the trespassing people who were now politely seated on the next part of the building to go, hanging signs on the bulldozer, or just milling around. The developer, though only the contract owner, came down to formally complain. (The Salvation Army was camera shy as a result of a previous unfavorable experience).

Not wanting to seem the villain, the developer answered the questions of the press. To the background of four foot crow bars smashing out windows, he defended the condominium as an addition to the neighborhood and said that the people who used to live on Corcoran Street would be able to come back and buy a condominium though conceding a one bedroom unit would cost "in the upper 30's."

Twelve of the neighborhood group had meanwhile decided out of frustration, as a gesture of conviction or just for the PR to refuse to willingly leave the property. They were arrested, searched, and, to the applause and cheers of their friends and the press, led to the paddy wagon. The police took ten hours to process the criminals and arrange release on personal recognizance. The charges of "unlawful entry" were "no papered" last Thursday.

So Corcoran Street is now gone. The residents, its real existence, are scattered and crowded into D.C.'s steadily shrinking supply of low income housing. The Corcoran Street battle is forever lost. If the appeal is won, hopefully the precedent will help someone somewhere else. Hopefully the fight put up by the neighborhood will make developers try to find other places to build (attorneys fees must have run into thousands of dollars, plus the other costs of delay). Hopefully the zoning decision will be favorable and the tide of the war changed. Hopefully home rule will make more responsive the city's officials who could have made a difference several times. Hopefully, but probably not.



Graduating seniors are the guests at the recent Law Alumni reception. Photo courtesy of the Law Alumni Office.

Legal Activism

"Sue The Bastards" is the unofficial title of a course formally known as 396 Legal Activism (3). Students in the course learn, in two one-hour seminar-type meetings per week, the many techniques necessary to becoming an effective legal activist; i.e., using the law as a weapon against major social problems. The real learning comes, however, when students form small groups to plan and actually bring legal actions in their own names, acting as their own lawyers, and directed at targets of their own choosing.

Students in the past have brought their cases as high as the Supreme Court (SCRAP v ICC), won major victories for consumers (corrective advertising, food labeling, FTC intervention, school bus safety standards, etc.), presented their own cases including the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, argued their own motions, testified before numerous congressional committees, handled their own negotiations with federal agencies and large corportations,and appeared frequently on national television and in the press.

Students have the broadest possible leeway in picking a legal action of their own choosing aimed at a problem of particular interest to them. Basically, as long as the action is brought to benefit some identifiable segment of the public (i.e. non-private) interest (e.g. environmentalists, Blacks, gun fans, homosexuals, etc.), is law related, not illegal, and is aimed at producing one or more legal documents within the time frame of the course, students may select any legal action related to any social problem and against any individual or organization.

However, one of the most important aspects of being an effective legal activist is carefully selecting from among many possiblilities the one legal action which will be most effective in dealing with particular problem of concern. In other words, to make maximum use of the tremendous power of legal leverage, the action must be chosen very carefully. In many cases, some preliminary background research is necessary, or at least helpful, in selecting the most effective legal action. For these reasons, and for students who might wish to do some preliminary work on a legal action project over the summer, Professor Banzhaf suggests that students thinking of taking his course in the fall chat with him about social problems which concern them and possible legal action projects.

Editorial

Discrimination Charges Raise Critical Issues

The charges brought by BALSA against the law school contain serious allegations concerning the manner in which the NLC's faculty and administration act and respond to black law students. Although formal resolution of the specific charges will have to await action either by the Human Rights Commission or by BALSA and the administration, we feel that the complaint raises issues that necessitate a close re-examination of the goals and purposes of the school itself—issues that should be considered in light of the BALSA action.

The process of learning law may be distinguished from the process of learning in other academic disciplines in that the law student is expected to master not only the content of a body of knowledge but also the methodology of dealing with that knowledge. The ideal end-product, the lawyer, is as much a result of the mastery of form as mastery of substance. The slogan "Think like a lawyer" typifies this expected synthesis.

The combination does seem valid. Mastery of the content only is insufficient for a graduate to deal with legal problems in the real world. Mastery of form is also necessary, but it raises problems that may well give independent cause for complaints such as the one filed by BALSA.

"Think like a lawyer," for all of the inspiration it conveys coming from the professor's podium, contains certain implications that need to be challenged. The phrase should more accurately be stated "Think like what I think a lawyer is." Implied in the phrase is each particular professor's concept of what that model lawyer is. The concept involves approach, style, and use of language, as well as the knowledge of a body of law, and probably is the result of each individual professor's experiences with others in the legal profession whose approach, style, use of language, and knowledge have combined to produce some measure of success.

It is not surprising then that each professor, in assessing the academic level of a student's work, either consciously or subconsciously puts a value on those qualities that "thinking like a lawyer" personally suggests to that professor.

The flaw in this approach is that the "lawyer" one must think like is limited by the professor's experience in dealing with his or her fellows. Since those lawyers are typically white (and male, for that matter) it is not surprising to find the success criteria involved in "thinking like a lawyer" to be style, approach, and use of language that reflects the dominant white (and male) culture.

Professors must examine how much of the lawyer-like thinking that they require for various academic grades is a product of their own conception of how the successful white (male) lawyer deals with his legal problems. In the context of the BALSA complaint, does the faculty, either consciously or subconsciously, require black law students to become "white" lawyers in order to successfully complete the requirements for graduation? For that matter, how much should the faculty require any student to conform to the stereotypical construct that is offered as a model in order to successfully complete the requirements for graduation?

The criteria of form and substance are both necessary, but the NLC (and perhaps the entire legal profession) must re-examine itself with a view toward determining which elements of that form and substance are truly essential to the making of a good lawyer.

The Advocate

Editor
Charles Leone

Editor Emeritus
Howard Rosenthal

Business Manager
Steve Converse

Advertising Director
Dirck Holscher

BALSA Action Criticized

by John F. Banzhaf III

The complaint filed by BALSA alleging racial discrimination by the National Law Center has aroused a great deal of concern among students who find themselves largely in the dark with regard to the relevant facts. If there were sufficient time, a thorough, complete, and well-thought-out discussion of all aspects of the matter by spokesmen from differing points of view would be beneficial. Unfortunately, the school term is ending and this is the last issue of the **Advocate.**

Thus, at the risk of being thought premature, wrong, or even irresponsible, I would like to offer—for whatever help it may be to students concerned about this issue—one person's off-the-cuff comments and reactions. In my humble opinion, the BALSA complaint is (1) incorrect; (2) effective; and (3) possibly counterproductive.

INCORRECT. As I read it, the gist of the complaint is that evidence that black first year students receive substantially lower grades than the class averages established at least a prima facie case of racial discriminatin by the professors who grade them. This charge ignores, however, two very important factors: anonymous grading of examinations, and different minority admission criteria.

Under our anonymous grading system, each professor has a class list showing the names of all students in his or her class. However, the list does not indicate the student's individual student number, and this information is deliberately not made available to the professor.

Under this system, professors grade exam blue books marked only with the student's number. Exam grades are initially submitted by the professor to the Dean's office on a sheet that lists only the student numbers in numerical order. A xerox copy of that sheet is made and retained by the Dean's office. Then and only then is the professor given a class list, showing a student's name and number, for the entry of the course grade.

In arriving at the course grade, the professor has the power to add to or to subtract from the final exam grade by a small amount to reflect classroom performance or other student work (e.g. research papers). However, such adjustments are the exception rather than the rule for first year classes, and the amounts involved in each case are rarely more than two points.

It is law school policy that any student in any course has an absolute right to see the xerox copy showing his original examination grade, as submitted anonymously by the professor,

(Please turn to p. 7,col.1)

Inequity Found in 'Normalizing'

by Martin H. Malin

Many proposals for reformulation of the system of grading have been advanced in recent weeks. They generally fall into two categories: proposals designed to provide relief to individuals who believe that they have been unfairly treated (these include provisions for review of an individual's paper, retaking courses failed, etc.), and those designed to provide class action relief to sections which have been allegedly unfairly treated. I propose to deal with the second type of proposal.

The class-oriented proposals are aimed primarily at disparities in average grades among the sections of the first year class. Unfortunately, proponents of these reforms share the erroneous assumption that such unfairness is cureable.

To see the error in this assumption, one need only examine Professor Banzhaf's recent proposal for grade normalization. Professor Banzhaf notes that the members of the faculty differ in their views of what a median grade should be. Some believe that average work deserves a "B", while others find such performance meritorious of only a "C". This, Professor Banzhaf asserts, accounts for the wide disparities in grades among the various sections of the first year class. In order to remedy this situation, he proposes that a norm be chosen, with all grades adjusted by the amount which they differ from that norm. Thus, if the average grade in a section was 80, and the norm was 75, each grade in that section would be reduced by dividing it by 80/75.

At first glance, Mr. Banzhaf's plan appears to offer an objective solution. Unfortunately, it only tends to shift the unfairness from the average student to the student who receives a grade which is exceptionally high or low.

Consider the following situation. Professor A centers his grades at 80, Prof B at 70, and Prof. C at 75. The agreed norm is 75. However, while the three professors differ as to what grade the average student should receive, they agree that only a student who has done exceptionally well should receive a grade above 90, and only a student who has done very poorly should receive a failing grade. Consider students X, Y, and Z, each of relatively equal ability, with X being in Prof A's class, Y in Prof B's class, and Z in Prof C's class. If each performs averagely, student X receives an 80, Y a 70, and Z a 75. The grades are normalized to 75 and Professor Banzhaf's scheme works.

However, consider the case where each perform extremely well and receives a grade of 92. Student Z's normalized grade is still 92. X receives a grade of 92 $\div$ 80/75 = 86.25, while Y recieves 92 $\div$ 70/75 = 98.50. Thus, there is a disparity of 12 points between students of comparable ability.

The unfairness of the proposal is more striking when one considers students X, Y, and Z performing equally poorly and each receiving grades of 57. Student Z survives the normalization process, retains his/her 57 and passes. Student Y receives a grade of 57 $\div$ 70/75 = 70.04 and rejoices, while student X, in total, dismay, receives 57 $\div$ 80/75 = 53.40 and fails the course. Thus X has achieved the level X was led to believe was passing, and because of the normalization of grades, fails and does not receive credit for the course. This problem could become particularly acute if it means the difference between remaining in or failing out of school. Clearly the Banzhaf proposal contains great potential for disaster to individuals treated unfairly by it.

The above analysis, if extended, leads to the conclusion that the classifications cannot be equalized. This is because it is impossible to translate the individual grading practices of different professors into a mathematical formula or curve. Therefore, the only remedy is to abolish the classifications.

Grades are only one factor students consider in choosing professors. The time that the class meets, the teaching style of the professor, and other factors enter into the choice. The major cause of outrage at the disparities in grading is the feeling that the lack of choice in professors for first year courses results in the imposition of a particular grading style on each student. Therefore, the key problem lies with the method of assigning first year students to sections.

The cure is simple—hold a general orientation session during the summer for entering students. Second and third year students and members of the staff could participate, with students registering for classes at that time. Thus students could consider different factors and choose the professor and section they desire.

Besides eliminating the problem of imposed grades, the added advantage of an orientation session for acquainting students with the school and surrounding area is accrued. It is my conclusion that all grade reform proposals aimed at class-action relief have missed the key issue of lack of choice in the process of assignment of first year students to sections.

Discrimination: the BALSA Position

The allegation made by the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) with regard to discriminatory grading practices on the part of some professors at the National Law Center is a very serious one.

BALSA has taken this action because of the critical nature of the issues raised, the failure of the Administration of the National Law Center to adequately respond to legitimate inquries concerning the academic performance of Black students and especially in regard to the lack of any mechanism or forum at the NLC for the resolution of these issues.

Many Black students are graduating at or near the bottom of their class; many more Black students face the prospects of being dismissed from school or being placed on academic probation; other Black students have been severely compromised by the disparity in grading among first year students which finds Blacks maintaining averages of from five to fifteen points below that of their white counterparts.

BALSA's position is that its members are admitted on the high probability of their success, notwithstanding the importance of any single factor in determining that success. Further, BALSA unequivocally rejects the presumption that all Blacks coming through the system of legal education are equipped with inferior credentials. Given the nature of BALSA's position, the article on the opposite page, "BALSA Action Criticized," invites a response.

Those who would conted that BALSA's allegations are unfounded point to alternative actors to justify and explain Black performance at the National Law Center. For example, there are those who persist in pointing to a "disadvantaged minority program that accepts Black students under different criteria than required of other students" without indicating also that some white students are recruited under similar criteria. In addition, they point to an anonymous grading system without indicating that the system's anonymity is open to strong doubt.

Those who further contend BALSA's allegations are "incorrect" assume both the validity of the usual measures of potential law school performance and that those who evaluate law school performance are free of bias - two assumptions open to serious questions. For example, they attest to the validity of the predictive value of the LSAT while attesting to its "weaknesses" and its "limitations." Likewise, they attest to its (LSAT) validity while stating that "for minorities they (LSAT/GPA) maybe a less accurate predictor of law school performance," and that the LSAT "is dangerous because, at its best, the information which it gives is limited, and its appearance is misleading."

The National Law center purports to have an anoymous grading system which utilizes anonymous nos. (the student's identification number) which professors allegedly cannot match up with student's names until after the test has been graded.

The potential for abuse in this system should be apparent. Even before the professor finds out whose examination he or she is reading, the professor is not usually required to state on what basis he or she will grade the test, or what the issues and answers are. The professor need not specify how he or she distinquishes the substandard paper from the superior paper. A professor generally can add whatever other factor he or she deems important to the grade, after the name of the student is revealed. The systems of grading employed by each professor, of course, vary. But one they all have in common is the complete discretion on the part of the professor to evaluate a student in any manner.

BALSA has indications that a strictly enforced anonymous grading system is not in practice. BALSA argues that such strict anonymity and the uniform application of other evaluation criteria would assure a minimum standard of fairness.

It is said that the BALSA complaint is at once "effective" and "counterproductive," that it is effective but for the wrong reason, namely - "it need not be successful nor even correct."

Regardless of the merit of the complaint (note however that BALSA is sincere in its effort and has sufficient general and specific information to raise the inference of discriminatory grading practices), the fact that a substantial number of Black students (over half of the discernible number at the NLC, have since October 31, 1973, and as early as February 27, 1974 attempted to communicate this feeling to the Administration) places on the Administration the burden of justifying its insensitivity and its failure to respond. Thus, whatever procedural steps or "mechanisms presumably set up to look into problems of this kind" were effectively foreclosed by the Administration during its communication with the Executive Committee of BALSA.

With respect to the observations on the "counterproductivity" of the complaint, BALSA is not unaware that its members may be faced with more enrollment cutbacks on two theories: (1) poor academic achievement and (2) the denial of equal protection to white students. But, BALSA would be remiss in its duty to its members, to the Administration, and to the National Law Center if it did not address the present retention problems of the Black population of the NLC. BALSA would also be remiss in its duty if it did not attempt, as it has, to conduct validity and comparitive studies of the present grading pattern at the NLC.

Given that collateral factors probably influence how Black students are preceived and evaluated as students, BALSA, on April 22, 1974, presented to the Student Bar Association its position and answered questions concerning its complaint with the Human Rights Commission. BALSA specifically invited **The Advocate** to be present at this meeting with the SBA. Similarly, BALSA will address the faculty at the National Law Center at its meeting on May 10, 1974.

These actions are being taken by BALSA to lay bare its purpose and intent, and to indicate its willingness, past and present, to work with the Administration toward the mutual solution of these problems.

It is quite possible that the author of the article on the opposite page misconstrues the objectives of BALSA.BALSA's primary objective is to obtain an adequate forum for the for the redress of the issues raised.

Such an adequate forum has not been made available through the administrative processes of the National Law Center. The goal of the Black American Law Students Association is to obtain for its members a legal education in an environment where Black students are not graded and not judged by biased educators. It should be carefully noted that Black students at the National Law Center wish to do no more than to devote their energies to the pursuit of the study of law and the achievement of academic excellence.

Menick's Musical Montage

by Jeff Menick

I am always slightly amused when I read stereo equipment reviews and ratings because all of the technical details provided indicate how the playback system measures up on an oscilliscope. What the ratings fail to consider is the differences between a live performance in the pop music field, a recording of that performance and the work of the artist in a studio.

Classical music is generally played in halls with good acoustics and without the benefit of electronic amplification, so that the distortion factors of recordings and playback can significantly differ from a live performance, and the sound may well seem to be off-key However, because almost all "Pop" music performers (and while I hate using those categorizations, they continue for lack of more precise ones) use a microphone to reach the audience in concert, and that alters the sound, according to the amplification system used in the hall, and since many instrumentalists use electronics to augment the sounds of their instruments, there are more electronic factors built in to the recording of "Pop" music.

There seem to be three breakdowns of performers, however: those who should never even try to sing outside of a recording studio, those who lose some of their effectiveness in the studio, but do well both onstage and through recordings of live performances, and those who seem to be on an equal footing, regardless of the medium or the nature of recording performance.

Several recent releases will serve as examples of the different kinds of things that can happen to an artist, depending upon the nature of the medium. Last Spring, Paul Simon did his first solo concert tour in connection with the release of his second solo lp, *There Goes Rhymin' Simon*. When he appeared at Constitution

Hall I was extremely disappointed with his inability to convey any additional emphasis to his lyrics and with the ineptitudes of his voice.

However, when the album came out, I loved it and it has not lost its ability to make me smile. "It Was a Sunny Day" is still a super Spring song and the album continues to provide delights. Unfortunately, *Live Rhymin'* reflects all the shortcomings of the concert I saw last year. Simon cannot sing on key and it becomes painful to hear him stretch for notes in phrase after phrase. Skip *Live Rhymin'* for the earlier release unless you've a strong masochistic streak.

Cleo Laine presents another side to the picture. Although she has been a professional singer for many years and has sold many, many thousands of albums in Europe and Great Britain, she was virtually unknown in this country until her concert tour last Fall. However, none of her material was well promoted in the U.S. until she recorded the *I Am A Song* album for RCA last year. She then did an American tour which included a stop at the Kennedy Center's Shakespeare Festival last Fall. She got unanimously rave reviews everywhere.

The *I Am A Song* lp sounded like one of those recordings of a vocalist that you just know is going to be dynamite in person, but the studio recording shuts off just enough emotion to make you rue the limitations of the situation. I only listened to the Carnegie Hall album once before going to see her, but it satisfied some of my objections to the studio work. However, the concert was an absolute delight. She is one of the finest vocalists I have ever heard.

She has marvelous control, an unbelievable range, and a true musician's sense of timing and phrasing that makes almost every kind of material she sings sound as though it were written just for her. Her musical director is her husband, John Dankworth, who leads the fine, fine combo that accompanies her in concert and on the Carnegie Hall lp.

Both Cleo Laine and Sarah Vaughn will be at Wolf Trap this summer. If you are going to stay in the D.C. area, go listen and learn what singing is all about.

Conspiracy Alleged in Post Strike

(Diane Seeger is an employee of the Washington Post and a member of the Baltimore-Washington Newspaper Guild. She was a participant in the recently-ended strike at the Post.)

by Diane Seeger

The Washington Post Guild members had met on Monday, April 22 in a stormy clash of wills. The past 48 hours had been leading up to this crucial vote...accepting the Washington Post Company contract as it stood amended—or accepting Unit Chairman Robert Levy's suggestion to reject the Company offer and set up picket lines. The printers had agreed to back us up.

The line at the aisle microphone seemed endless as proponents and opponents lined up to voice their views in rebuttal. Finally reporter Murray Marder proposed a substitute motion that we move to accept the April 20 offer by the Post, provided there were improvements in the cost of living clause and pay on-the-steps (persons in-grade, especially reporters) including evening wage scales, cost of living improvements, union security, improved part timers security (especially in health and welfare benefits), and sales personnel parking.

The Negotiating Committee was instructed to meet with the Washington Post Company and report back to guild members within 48 hours. A final vote would then be taken after progress reports were heard.

However, the bargaining was marred by the filing of two unfair labor practice charges. Late Saturday evening, April 20, before the negotiating committee had received it, the Companies' "final offer" signed by Publisher Katherine Graham and President John Prescott was sent by messenger to each guild member's home.

The charges claimed the Company letter "grossly misrepresented certain facts relating to negotiations about the pension fund" and "modified its contract proposals without prior notice to the union."

A second unfair labor practices charge came when four prominent members—Laurence M. Stern, Carl Bernstein, Bernard D. Nossiter and Murray Marder—allegedly conspired with Executive Editor Benjamin C. Bradlee and Managing Editor Howard Simons behind the negotiating committee's back to instruct the negotiating committee to renegotiate four specific points and return within 48 hours with the results instead of picketing immediately.

As explained in a white sheet letter to Guild members, the four reporters acknowledged the meeting had taken place, that the reporters attempted to contact Guild officials and did inform a member of the negotiating committee of their meeting several hours after its conclusion.

The hour of decision had come. Lines were cut at the aisle microphone. The restless assembly confirmed their desire to vote. Our amended proposals now had several improvements in cost of living, wage increases for experience, and the feasibility of including part timers in health and welfare benefits.

The facts were summed up. If the contract were rejected the printers would back us up in a 10 P.M. picket line, the $35 a week strike benefits would have to stretch, and the morning check-in calls to the Guild office would continue. The "festive" spirit in which the 875 Guild members had trooped out of the Post on April 8 had vanished.

Guild members lined up in the Church aisles. Ballots were handed out as employees approached the altar, and a 'yes' or 'no' was quickly written at the center table. The ballots were counted and the 347-229 vote for going back to work ended the first Guild strike against the Washington Post and the second strike against a newspaper in the 40 year history of the union in Washington.

Blood Donors Sought for D·C·

by Paul Beck

There is a crying need for blood donors in Washington, D.C. Few law students have given blood this year, virtually none on a regular basis. Yet this is one service which all of us can give, if we only think of it occasionally. It requires just a few minutes of your time and effort.

To increase the supply of needed blood in the D.C. area, you may give at the American Red Cross building located at 2025 E Street N.W., from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Monday and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday through Friday. The Red Cross is sponsoring this drive in the Metropolitan area particularly for donors with blood types AB negative and B negative.

Ms. Ann Michalski can be contacted for questions about the blood program at 857-3728. For information concerning bloodmobiles in the metropolitan area, call 857-3400.

For those who may be queasy or fearful, hear the facts: When you give blood—less than a pint— it is replaced quickly. The entire procedure requires less than 10 minutes for the actual donation. You are eligible to give if you are between 18 and 66. Some states require a parent's consent if you are under 21.

When you give blood, you will discover your blood type. While 75% of the population has either "O" positive or "A" positive type blood, only .5% have group "AB" negative blood. The red cells are often administered during surgery; serum albumin is given to accident victims; gamma globulin combats infectious diseases; platelets are administered to patients with bleeding problems. The Red Cross collects blood only from volunteer donors, and no charge is made for the blood itself.

In the D.C. area particularly, there is a constant need for platelets, which are removed from the blood in a centrifuge. The platelets are required for leukemia victims and, since they last only for 48 hours, there must be constant replenishment in order to keep leukemia victims alive.

Please give soon. The Red Cross is just a short walk from N.L.C. You will be served cookies and liquid refreshments for your effort.

BALSA Action: 'Incorrect but Effective'

(Continued from p. 4)

and to compare with the course grade he or she received.

At my request, Dean Potts compared the exam grades and course grades of a list of students believed to include all black students in the first year day classes (the law school does not list a student's race in its files). As an addtional check he also made a similar comparison of an equal number of non-black first year students selected at random. His study found no evidence of attempts by professors to discriminate against this list of black students with regard to adjustments made to the exam grade in arriving at a final grade. I have examined his figures and reached the same conclusion. These figures will presumably be made available to the investigators from the D.C. Human Rights Office, and might even by made available to disinterested and responsible outsiders if necessary to positively confirm the absence of racially discriminatory grading.

Thus, for any member of the faculty to successfully discriminate against black students, he would somehow have to determine the student number of the black students in his class prior to submitting his examination grades. Since student numbers are not supposed to be available to individual members of the faculty, a professor contemplating racial discrimination in grading would either have to have the connivance of people in the administrative office, or take the chance of sneaking into the offices at night and copying down the student numbers.

Moreover, the very large disparity reported by BALSA between the grades of Black students, and the average of the first year class as a whole, could not have occurred if only a few of the professors teaching first-year courses were involved. Instead, to produce a large and apparently consistent disparity would have required a similar course of deliberate racially discriminatory grading on behalf of a large number of faculty members representing a wide disparity in ages, philosophies, etc.

With all due respect to BALSA, I find it very difficult to believe that such a large number of diverse faculty members would take the very substantial risks involved in such an elaborate and deliberate plan to lower the grades of black students. If there were no other reasonable explanation for the large grade disparities of which BALSA complains, then it probably would be necessary to further investigate this possibility. However, there is another possible explanation for the disparity which is far more likely.

Under the minority admissions program initiated several years ago by the National Law Center, a substantial number of minority students are admitted under special circumstances and criteria. Applications from minority students which do not meet our usual admissions requirements in terms of college grade point average (GPA) and scores on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) are referred to a special minority admissions committee (currently composed of six black students and five Chicano students). This committee reviews the applications of minority applicants who do not meet our usual admission requirements in terms of GPA and LSAT and recommends a number for admission nevertheless. Thus a substantial number of minoirty students admitted to the law school may have GPA's and LSAT's substantially lower than other members of the incoming class.

One reason for the strong reliance on GPA and LSAT by this, as well as most other law schools, is that they seem to be the most accurate method of predicting the grades a student will receive in law school. In fact, from the GPA, the undergraduate college, and the LSAT, the Educational Testing Service computes a so-called "index" which is a prediction of what a student's grade point average in law school will be at the end of the first year.

Experience has demonstrated that, for all of its weaknesses and limitations, the GPA-LSAT index is a reasonably accurate predictor of law school performance, at least on a statistical basis. Thus, if a substantial number of the black students admitted to the law school have lower GPA and LSAT (and thus lower indexes), it would not be very surprising to find that their first year grades were also correspondingly lower than the class average. Indeed, if their grades on the average were not substantially lower, it would probably mean that: (a) the GPA-LSAT index is not an accurate statistical predictor of performance, at least when applied to black students; or (b) that black students, by virtue of far greater than average studying, or special tutoring, or some other factor, have been able to perform far better than could reasonably have been predicted; or (c) that the faculty is discriminating in favor of blacks in grading.

The BALSA complaint states that the "overall average of black students in the first year class, 1973-74 is 66.2," and that of "their white counterparts is above 75.3." Although the GPA-LSAT index of students, once they are admitted, is kept secret from members of the faculty, I asked Dean Potts to provide me with the average index (predicted first year grade) of both black students in the first year class, and of the first year class as a whole. To me the disparity in grades as recited in the BALSA complaint appears to be comparable and completely consistent with these indexes. In other words, the average grade predicted for incoming black students was substantially lower than that for the entire incoming class. Moreover, in each case the grades cited in the BALSA complaint are just slightly lower than the average of the GPA-LSAT predicted index for each group, a result consistent with the fact that students on the average seem to do slightly better in their second term. In summary, although lower GPA and LSAT do not necessarily mean that students admitted under the minority admissions program will do less well, it does provide a far more likely explanation for their admittedly lower first term averages.

EFFECTIVE. Although I believe that the BALSA complaint is incorrect, I nevertheless believe that it has and will be effective. An elementary principle of legal activism is that a legal action need not be succesful, nor even correct, for it to have a substantial impact. The BALSA complaint has had such an impact. It has brought home very forcefully to members of the faculty a problem most apparently were not aware of. It indicated to students, many of whom may not have been aware of our minority admission program, that at least some of our minority students do not have the same qualifications for law school (at least as measured by GPA-LSAT) as other students, and that many of them do rather poorly (at least as measured in grades). Moreover, both students and many members of the faculty were probably surprised to find out just how serious the problem is.

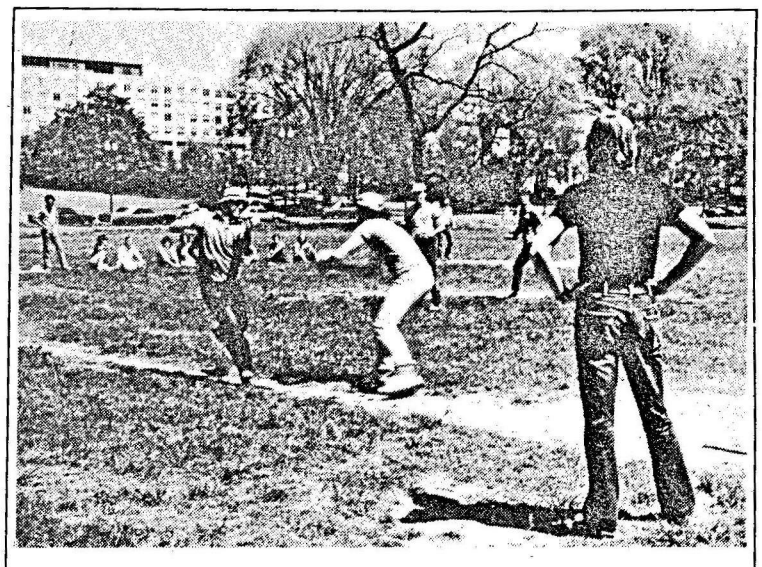
Perhaps what was most upsetting to the faculty was to learn that a substantial number of our black students not only believe, despite the existance of an anonymous grading system, that there is widespread racial discrimination in grading, but that they felt the only way to do something about it was to take the drastic step of filing a legal complaint. Indeed, according to what the Dean told the faculty, he had been aware of this strong feeling of racial discrimination in grading for only a few weeks before the complaint was filed. How could a problem like this get out of hand so quickly? Why didn't any of the mechanisms presumably set up to look into problems of this kind—e.g. the S.B.A., the Student-Faculty Committee, the Scholarship Committee (including student members), the Minority Admissions Committee—prove effective? To what extent is this suspicion of the law school, and a refusal to seek change or redress through a system supposedly designed to give students both input and power, symptomatic of a large number of other students? These are some of the questions I believe are troubling the faculty, and I hope we can meet them and act effectively.

POSSIBLY COUNTERPRODUCTIVE: Although the BALSA complaint is having an impact, its ultimate effect may be contrary to the one desired by BALSA. At the last faculty meeting, several members of the faculty called for a re-examination of the entire minority admissions program. Possibly some are asking themselves whether the program should continue when it may be that: (1) a large number of students admitted under it either flunk out or do poorly; (2) it is unfair and unreasonable to expect students who do not meet the usual admissions standards to try to compete with students who do; (3) such programs raise serious legal questions and may lead to law suits by students denied admission to the law school; (4) the program may continue to cause headaches, heartaches, and embarrassment for the law school.

Another way in which the complaint may have been counterproductive is that it may, unfortunately, change the perception many students have of their fellow minority students. With the large disparities in grade performance and admissions criteria splashed across the front pages of the newspapers as a result of the BALSA complaint, it may be harder for the majority of students to view their minority colleagues as equals. Some may conclude that minority students at the law school are their academic inferiors, and tend to treat them with disdain or pity. Such an attitude would ignore the fact that only a portion of the minority students are admitted under special criteria. That GPA and LSAT may not be truly indicative for them, and that many black students at the law school have done very well.

All of this notwithstanding, we must recognize that we are dealing with human nature, and that the disclosure of these figures may well have a backlash the filers of the complaint did not intend.

IN CONCLUSION. In my humble view, it is unfortunate that the BALSA complaint was filed. It is also unfortunate that conditions exist at this law school which would compel 29 students to attempt such drastic action. My hope is that, now that the complaint has been filed, there will be a free and open discussion which will lead eventually to changes which will benefit the law school and all law students. As I see it, we are now all losers, but it is not impossible that in the long run, with reason and cooperation on all sides, we may all benefit in some way from the experience.



Physical prowess and distinctive style characterized the recent NLC softball tournament. See page eight for the final standings.

Photos by Ross Dembling

Center Reschedules Hours During Exams

The SBA University Policies Committe and Boris Bell, Director of the Marvin Center have agreed on a mutually satisfactory schedule for the Center during the law school exam period.

The negotiations began in response to an editorial in *The Advocate* by former Editor Howard Rosenthal revealing inadequate building hours for law students during their exams.

As a result of negotiations between Judd Kutcher of the SBA Committee, Howard Rosenthal, and Mr. Bell, the following schedule has been worked out:

May 4-June 2, 1974

May 4 Normal services until 7:00 p.m.
Lounges open until Midnight

May 5 Building open principally for commencement
Lounges open 8:00 a.m. until midnight
No Services

Weekdays (May 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 28-31)
Lounges open 8:00 a.m. until Midnight
Ground floor lounge open until 4:00 a.m.
First floor cafeteria—7:30 a.m. until 6:00 p.m.
(except May 28-31, 8:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m.)
Bookstore 8:45 a.m. until 5:30 p.m.
Info. Desk 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.
Game Room 12:00 noon until 10:00 p.m.

Weekends (May 11-12, 18-19)
Lounges open 9:00 a.m. until Midnight
Ground Floor Lounge open until 4:00 a.m.
First Floor Cafeteria—Bookstore Closed
Rathskeller 12:00 noon—3:00 p.m.
Info. Desk 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.
Game Room 12:00 noon until 10:00 p.m.

May 25-27 and June 1-2
Building closed, except ground floor lounge

Final Softball Standings

The Missing Tapes	5-0	1.000	—
5th Street Rangers	3-2	.600	2
Burger, C. J.	2-2	.500	2½
Artichokes	2-2	.500	2½
5th International	1-2	.333	3
Bagliebter Bros.	1-2	.333	3
Natural Resources	0-2	.000	3½
Conglomourits	0-2	.000	3½